Nippon Times

No. 16,477 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 25 Sen

RED ARMY KEEPS UP WESTWARD ATTACKS IN OBRA RIVER AREA

Stiffening of German Defense Reported in Other Sectors Along Eastern Front

Domei

BERLIN, January 30.—With the exception of Soviet thrusts in the Kreuz-Driesen sector where westward attacks were sustained also yesterday, deeply advanced Soviet tank wedges slowed down considerably and most of the major fighting yesterday took place well in the rear of the advanced lines.

The situation around Koenigsberg in East Prussia was critical, but all along the rest of the front Soviet pressure slackened to some extent, especially along the Oder in the Silesian district. Southwest of Glogau strong German formations have again seized the initiative and the encircled town of Steinau was liberated. A number of Soviet groups in this sector were surrounded and annihilated.

The Soviets sustained their westward drive only in the Obra River sector, north of the river and at Driesen. Strong Soviet tank forces continued their attacks in westward direction there while between Schneidemuehl and Kulm, the Soviets pressed northward.

Heavy Fighting at Posen

Heaviest fighting continued in the rear of the Soviet advance forces especially at Posen where the fighting was waged with raging intensity as Marshal Zhukov threw in more men and material into the battle. Pressure was increased from all sides against the city while within the burning city the defenders resisted fanatically from behind all means of barricades.

South of Posen in Lissa, the German garrison repulsed all Soviet drives from the east and northeast as did the garrison of Schneidemuehl which frustrated a Soviet outflanking attack and prevented a penetration by the Soviet ground troops.

In western East Prussia, a German counterattack eastward carried the Germans across the lower Vistula and reached the Nogat River between Marienburg and west of the stronghold of Elbing which still held out. The fighting in this end of the front increased in intensity with the Germans trying to eliminate the Soviets from the area in south East Prussia to Elbing and the Soviets trying equally hard to expand their corridor to the east and west. In this sector alone, 63 Soviets tanks and six Soviet motorized batteries were destroyed during the past 24 hours.

The battle for Koenigsberg, meanwhile, raged with increased ferocity and latest reports said all the suburbs of the city are on fire and the population is fleeing to Koenigsberg harbor and Samrand island.

The Soviets whipped up their attacks day and night and their forward wedges south of the city pressed the Germans back to the coast of Frisches Haff. German flank attacks from the north and south then cut off the Soviet tank spearheads and according to latest reports parts of the 11th Soviet Guard army carrying the attack in this sector had to wheel towards the north and launch a frontal against the city from the south. These attacks, however, were smashed and the Soviets finally called off the attack due to heavy losses. Also a Soviet attempt to cross the rail line north of the city leading to Cranz, 25 kilometers north of Koenigsberg, was frustrated.

Soviets Lack Backing

Generalizing the situation on the Eastern Front, it is noted that the Soviet spearheads are exercising less power and force and it is likely that they have over-advanced. They appear to be left in mid-air and lack the solid backing of infantry forces. A temporary abatement of fighting is expected, therefore, presumably before the ground forces are able to work themselves up to their tank spearheads.

On the other hand, considerable consolidation of the German front is noticeable and German military quarters stress that it will be a matter of time only before the full force of the German countermeasures take full effect.

Soviets Cross Obra River

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 30.—Frontline dispatches said that Marshal Gregory Zhukov's 1st Russian army which penetrated the German border into Brandenburg Province on a 60-kilometer front between Driesen and Benschen today forded the Obra River with tanks and motorized units and are within 136 to 144 kilometers of Berlin.

Simultaneously the 1st army's northern wing which thrust into Pomerania in a new offensive along the Posen-Stettin railway has reached the northern bank of the Netze River and threatened Berlin from the north.

It was announced today that Marshal Seymon Timoshenko who commanded the Soviet armies against the German push across the Ukraine late in 1941 is now one of the Soviet High Command's coordinators who synchronize the operations of several tank groups, according to a Moscow dispatch.

President Roosevelt Said Greatly Worried Over Greece, Poland

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 30.—Great anxiety is being expressed by President Roosevelt over the situation in Greece and Poland, writes Walter Lippmann, American commentator, in the New York Herald Tribune, according to the Svenska Dagbladet which quotes a Reuter dispatch. Continuing, Lippmann wrote: "The real situation in Greece is that the Greek people have been split for 25 years and have had no Government that united the people. The Atlantic Charter applies to nations which have, or had, a Government they wish and it is intended to hinder a Government they do not wish. But when the Greeks do not have a regime they wish, and moreover have been in a state of chronic civil war for 25 years, there is nothing we can say about the matter."

BIG ENEMY OFFENSIVE LOOMS ON WEST FRONT

Troop Activities Increase as Suitable Platform Being Sought to Launch Drive

Domei

BERLIN, January 30.—Another large-scale Anglo-American offensive in the west appears imminent and General Eisenhower, presumably to demonstrate to Moscow his role in a dual attack against Germany, has increased considerably activity of his troops in three main sectors bordering on Germany—in Holland, in the lower Roer sector and between Monschau and Echternach. Both the British in the north and the Americans in the south increased pressure to secure a suitable platform to launch their offensive.

Attacks by the British 2nd army in the river triangle between the Meuse and Roer showed a tendency of expanding toward the southeast. They launched major attacks to cross the river at Hilfarth halfway between Erkelenz and Linnich. Their attacks from the southeast were abortive, but attacks were directed from the south and fighting which ensued continued into the night.

In the German-Belgian-Luxemburg border district the Americans gained ground due in part to German disengagement movements. Between Monschau and Echternach American pressure was increased and focal points of their attacks yesterday were in the region between Elsenborn and St. Vith.

Thrusts by the American 3rd army at the conflux of the Sauer, Moselle and Saar rivers were directed toward Trier, but resulted in insignificant gains owing to successful German resistance especially at the Orscholz barrier.

In Lower Alsace, French and American troops continued their attacks in the northern flank of the German upper Alsatian bridgehead and advanced to the Rhine-Rhone canal without, however, splitting the German bridgehead.

U.S. War Casualties Soar

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 30.—The United States war casualties overseas have now reached a monthly average of 100,000 with 1,000 serious cases being returned daily to America, declared Colonel Catherine Goodwin of the U.S. Women's Army Corps, who attributed them to Army Surgeon Norman Kirk, according to a Washington report.

Tsurumi Named Publicity Chief

Ken Tsurumi, former Japanese Consul General in Shanghai and Chief Civil Administrator of the Army, has been appointed Director of the Foreign Office Publicity Affairs, it was announced by the Foreign Office on Wednesday.

'46 GENERAL BUDGET IS PASSED BY HOUSE AND SENT TO PEERS

Resolution Thanking Seamen For War Effort Adopted By Unanimous Vote

The general budget of the Government for the 1945-46 fiscal year amounting to ¥26,592,000,000 and related bills were passed by the House of Representatives late on the afternoon of January 30. The action of the House came within less than an hour from the time the bills were approved by the House Budget Committee.

Meeting in plenary session at 3:25 p.m. the Lower House at once took up the bill for revision of the Seamen's Law and adopted it without change. Then a resolution of thanks to seamen, sponsored by Yasutaro Fujiu and other members, was brought up.

In explaining the measure Mr. Fujiu remarked about the part which is played by seamen in the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia. He said that without the seamen it would be hopeless to conduct a successful War of Greater East Asia. He ended by wishing the Government to deal with the relatives of killed seamen and the families of those surviving in the same way it is dealing with the relatives of killed soldiers and the families of those surviving. The resolution passed by a unanimous vote.

Two legislative bills were adopted before the House recessed at 4:24 p.m.

While the House recessed, the Budget Committee took up the general budget and related bills. Dr. Masataka Ota, acting on behalf of the Committee of which he is Chairman, interpellated the Government and Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso, Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, and Agriculture and Commerce Minister Toshio Shimada in turn replied.

Kumekichi Yamamoto spoke in favor of the budget bills. There was no other speaker. The measures were put to the vote and carried.

The House resumed its session at 7:21 p.m. to deliberate on the general budget and related bills which had by this time been adopted by the Budget Committee.

Dr. Ota, Chairman of the Budget Committee, reported on the action of his body on the budgetary bills. He took occasion to express a wish to acquaint them with the convictions of the Government on a number of questions with which the country is faced, including the extension of productive capacity and the realization of a domestic structure under which the people can be absolutely sure of victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

In the debate that followed Toshima Nishikata, representing the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association which embraces practically all members of the House of Representatives spoke in favor of the bills, which were passed almost immediately following his speech.

The House adjourned for the night at 8:12 p.m.

The House of Peers met in plenary session at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and listened to Finance Minister Ishiwata about the financial policy of the Government.

The Minister's speech was practically the same as that he made in the House of Representatives on the day the Diet resumed after the New Year holiday.

The Budget Committee of the House of Peers met at 11 a.m. and began its scrutiny of the ¥26,592,000,000 general budget and related bills which had been sent to the Peers from the House of Representatives.

There was no plenary session of the House of Representatives on Wednesday.

Some House committees dealing with specific legislative bills met at 10 a.m. and others shortly after noon.

U.S. Pays To Chungking

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 30.—Henry Morgenthau, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, announced today that the United States treasury has completed the transfer of $210,000,000 to the Chungking regime in settlement for supplies, services and military construction furnished to the American forces in China, according to a Washington dispatch.

POSTHUMOUS HONORS

Nineteen Navy officers, including 10 non-commissioned officers, who rendered meritorious military services in various theaters since the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, have posthumously been promoted by two grades from the rank they held at the time of their glorious death to the rank of various orders, it was announced by the Navy Ministry under date of February 1.

The text of the announcement follows:

"Those who have been promoted by two ranks follow:

"Commander Toshiiye Irisa promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral.

"Lieutenant Commanders Tatsuo Ichihara and Kaoru Ishihara promoted to the rank of Captain.

"Lieutenants Zenjiro Miyano, Toshimasa Ueyama and Shigehiro Chuma promoted to the rank of Commander.

"First Sublieutenants Yoshio Oba and Mikihiko Sakamoto promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Commander.

"Second Sublieutenant Kinpo Hamada promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

"Flight Warrant Officer Mitsuo Ito promoted to the rank of First Sublieutenant.

"Flight Superior Petty Officers Setsu Tabata, Soichiro Nagaoka, Toshiro Yamamoto, Yukio Komatsu and Mankichi Kunitsugu promoted to the rank of Second Sublieutenant.

"First Flight Petty Officers Tsutomu Nishihara, Goro Shimizu, Tetsuo Matsuo and Ryuji Tomita promoted to the rank of Flight Warrant Officer."

Blasted Enemy Fleet

Commander Toshiiye Irisa, the **commander of the X X Naval Air Unit, who distinguished himself in a surprise attack against the American air forces on Luzon Island as the commander of an air attack unit at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941, also rendered great exploits in every battle up to November 1942. Particularly outstanding exploits rendered by him was the destruction of the majority of the U.S. combined fleet in the Battle Off Java on February 4, 1942. He met a glorious** death in mid-June 1941 while he was **aboard a warship as the commander of the X X Naval Air Unit.**

Lieutenant Commander Tatsuo Ichihara, of the X X Naval Air Unit, was the hero of many battles after **he participated in the air raid over Hawaii on December 8, 1941** as the head of the X X squad. He was one of the Sea Eagles who obtained brilliant war results in sinking the U.S. aircraft carrier Saratoga in the Sea Battle Off the Coral Sea. After September 1943, he as the commander of the X X Naval Air Unit fought gallantly in the Southeast Pacific area, contributing greatly in checking the enemy counteroffensive operations. He met a heroic death in November, 1943.

Lieutenant Commander Kaoru Ishihara, who was the hero on various fronts of the War of Greater East Asia after annihilating the British Far Eastern fleet in the Sea Battle Off Malay on December 10, 1941, was killed in action after gallantly fighting as the commander of an air unit on Tarawa Island at the latter part of November, 1943.

Brilliant Exploits Revealed

Lieutenant Zenjiro Miyano as the commander of the X X Naval Fighter Plane Unit participated in various operations in the Philippines and in the area north of Australia from the outbreak of the present War. He also took part in the operations in the Aleutian and Solomon areas. The number of the enemy planes which he personally shot down or damaged on the front aggregated 304. While he was fighting with more than 100 enemy planes over Lunga in mid-June 1943, he met a heroic death.

After achieving numerous great exploits in the operation over Dutch East Indies, Malay and Burma immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Lieutenant Toshimasa Ueyama shared the fate at the end of May, 1944, with an enemy warship which he sank in a night attack.

Lieutenant Shigehiro Chuma was the hero of the 19 fierce aerial battles with enemy air formations over X X Island in the Central Pacific area after September last year, and singlehandedly shot down two B-24 bombers and three others. In mid-October 1944, he rammed and downed one B-24 and met a glorious death.

After July, 1943, First Sublieutenant Yoshio Oba contributed greatly to various air operations over the Solomons, Bismarck and Rabaul. In a counterattacking battle with about 70 enemy fighters and bombers over Rabaul, he finally died in action gloriously at the end of December, 1943.

Smashed 8 B-29's

By ramming action, First Sublieutenant Mikihiko Sakamoto downed one B-29 besides damaging seven other giant bombers in an engagement with the China-based U.S. air forces which raided Western Kyushu on November 21, 1944 and met a glorious end at that time.

Second Sublieutenant Kinpo Hamada and Flight Superior Petty Officers Setsu Tabata and Soichiro Nagaoka distinguished themselves in scouting operation over the Mariana area in June last year when the enemy forces came attacking the said area.

At the time of the assaults of 20 enemy planes over Yap Island last July, Flight Superior Petty Officers Tetsuo Matsuo and Ryuji Tomita blasted two enemy planes and one submarine by ramming attack although their planes were hit and damaged by enemy bullets.

In the Mariana operation last June, Flight Superior Petty Officers Yukio Komatsu and Mankichi Kunitsugu, of the X X Naval Air Unit, met a heroic death when they self-blasted against a torpedo discharged by an enemy submarine and rescued their comrade warship from destruction.

Flight Warrant Officer Mitsuo Ito and Flight Superior Petty Officer Toshiro Yamamoto rendered meritorious military achievements in catching up with three enemy task forces in the Mariana area last June and after contributing greatly to the Japanese operation, died gloriously in action.

Single-handedly sinking or damaging a total of ten enemy transports and one destroyer, First Flight Petty Officer Tsutomu Nishihara, of the X X Naval Air Unit, rendered brilliant achievements in the operation in the Solomon and New Guinea areas. They particularly rendered outstanding exploits in the Sixth Aerial Battle Off Bougainville Island in December, 1943. While attacking an enemy convoy off Cape Merkus at the end of December the same year, he met a glorious end.

First Flight Petty Officer Goro Shimizu was the hero in the Solomon and New Guinea operations in September, 1943. He personally blasted eight enemy transports. At the end of December, 1943, he met a heroic death after attacking an enemy convoy off Cape Merkus.

WARNS JAPAN IS STRONG

Stilwell Says High Birth Rate Makes Up Manpower Drainage

Domei

LISBON, January 29.—Japan is an enemy still to be greatly feared, for her loss in human resources has not yet caused her any serious effect, said General Joseph W. Stilwell, Commander of the Land Forces in Europe, today, in his first press interview since his appointment to his new post, according to a report from Washington.

General Stilwell declared that because of Japan's high birth rate she did not feel the loss of manpower on the fighting lines to any great extent and that the United States would be committing a serious mistake to think that Japan would break up internally, before being finally defeated in battle.

Hsia Heads Supreme Court

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 30.—The Chungking National Defense Council has appointed Hsia Phin as president of the Supreme Court, according to a Chungking report.

CHIANG PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE

Lauds British, Yanks and Indians In Battle For Burma Road

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 30.—General Chiang Kai-shek has paid a warm tribute to the British, American and Indian troops who lost their lives in the battle for the Burma Road, according to a Chungking report.

In a broadcast to Britain and the United States today, Chiang declared: "For generations to come China will revere the memory of those who gave their lives for this immortal deed. Every Chinese will be as grateful as I am for the gallant fighting men of the Allies, Americans, British and Indians, for their great and glorious share in their accomplishment of this feat. We shall never forget the hardships they suffered and the sacrifices they made."

The report added that Dr. T. V. Soong, president of the Chungking Executive Yuan, who recently went to Kunming and Wanting to inspect the Stilwell Road, returned to Chungking by plane yesterday.

NIPPON UNITS BLAST 90 ENEMY AIRCRAFT RAIDING PALEMBANG

40 of 130 Enemy Carrier-Borne Planes Shot Down, Says I.H.Q. Communique

Japanese Air and Land Forces shot down or damaged about 90 enemy carrier-borne planes on January 29 when they counterattacked a total of about 130 aircraft of an enemy task force that attacked the Palembang sector, in Sumatra Island, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 3:30 p.m. on Wednesday.

The Mitate Special Air Attack Unit dashed against the enemy task force at about 2 p.m. on the same day, but the war results have not yet been confirmed, the communique further revealed, adding that 12 Japanese planes have self-blasted or have not yet returned.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE

3:30 p.m., January 31

"An aggregate total of about 130 carrier-borne planes of an enemy task force attacked the Palembang sector in Sumatra Island on January 29.

"Counterattacking the enemy raiders, our Air and Land Forces stationed there shot down 40 planes and damaged about 50 others.

"Damage caused to ground facilities was negligible.

"The Mitate Air Unit of our Special Attack Corps dashed against the said enemy task force at about 2 p.m. the same day but its war results have not yet been ascertained.

"Losses on our side total 12 planes which have self-blasted or have not yet returned."

Make Fierce Counterattack

With about two aircraft carriers as its mainstay, a British task force which carried out an unsuccessful attack against the Palembang sector, Sumatra Island, on January 24, again appeared in the area near the same island on January 29.

In three waves, an aggregate total of about 130 carrier-borne planes raided the Palembang sector at 10:30 a.m. the same day.

Promptly launching counterattacks, Japanese Air and Land Forces stationed on the island shot down 40 carrier-borne planes besides damaging about 50 other raiders.

At about 2 p.m. the Mitate Air Unit of the Japanese Army's Special Attack Corps sallied forth to attack this task force and all members of the said unit dashed into the enemy forces. A Shitei plane which escorted the special attack unit also blasted itself against the enemy sea forces. Under these circumstances, information regarding the war results obtained by the Mitate Air Unit is not available, but considerable results are believed to have been achieved.

TO UP ROCKET GUN OUTPUT

U.S. Navy Asks for 30 Per Cent Increase in Production

Domei

LISBON, January 30.—The United States navy is attaching great importance to the use of rocket guns, according to the statements made on January 27 by the chief of the Ordnance Department of the U.S. navy, says a Washington dispatch. The chief of the Ordnance Department declared:

"The rocket guns are displaying their superior efficiency in some phases of warfare. There are fair possibilities of the rocket guns playing an important auxiliary role, and are coming to be regarded as indispensable.

"The American navy has asked for a 30 per cent increase in rocket gun production in the coming few months, and it is expected that production for the first half of 1945 will be 60 per cent greater than that of the first half of 1944. The U.S. navy has appropriated $1,000,000,000 for rocket gun production in 1945.

"At present, rocket guns are made in seven calibers, and the American navy at the moment is perfecting these guns and will soon start production of new types. Large caliber rocket guns will soon appear in offensives against the enemy. They will be used together with large cannons and large-sized bombs."

Enemy Admits Loss Of 30 B-29's in Raid On Tokyo on Jan. 27

By Arrangement with the Asahi

ZURICH, January 29.—The loss of 30 B-29's out of the formation which bombed Tokyo Metropolis on the afternoon of January 27 was admitted by the enemy, according to reports from Guam, the headquarters of the U.S. 21st Bomber Command, thus expanding the war results of 22 enemy raiders downed as was previously announced by the Imperial Headquarters. Furiously counterattacked and intercepted by some hundreds of Japanese fighter planes, the enemy raiders suffered the loss of 30 planes downed, and one of the crippled planes with two of its engines damaged is reported to have barely reached the base cruising over a distance of 2,500 kilometers, the reports further revealed.

TWO LARGE TRANSPORTS BLASTED IN LINGAYEN BAY

Enemy Craft Set Ablaze—San Fabian Airfield Also Hit by Our Planes in Night Raid

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 31.—Storming over the Lingayen Bay area on the night of January 28, Japanese Air Units blasted the enemy airfield in the vicinity of San Fabian and, at the same time, with accurate bomb hits on two large enemy transports in the bay, caused large fires to start on the blasted enemy craft.

Tuguegarao Attacked

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 31.—A combined formation of some 40 P-38's and B-25's came attacking Tuguegarao in northern Luzon during daylight today.

Enemy Active in Agno Area

By M. SASE

Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, January 30.—Two enemy mechanized divisions are reported to have moved into action in the Agno River area on January 20, striking toward central Luzon, according to reports reaching a certain Japanese base today.

One of the divisions has been active in its effort to attack the Japanese air base at Clark Field while the other operating in Rosales, 16 kilometers southeast of Pinalonan, and in Tayug, 10 kilometers east of Asingan, is apparently scheming to break through the Cabanatuan-Bayombong highway.

According to reports up to January 28, the enemy division operating in the Clark Field area was brought to a halt at the line near Banban airdrome. The vanguards of the other division, active on the Cabanatuan-Bayombony highway, were subjected to furious attacks of the Japanese Forces in the area northwest of Cabanatuan and repulsed. However, with its force augmented, the enemy division is now awaiting a chance to move into the offensive.

CURRIE GIVEN NEW MISSION

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 30—Lauchlin Currie, administrative assistant to President Roosevelt, has been designated to go to Switzerland to conduct negotiations relative to Switzerland's economic relations with Germany, according to a Washington report.

It is understood that Currie's mission is undertaken in the interest of shortening the war. He will seek the complete ban on exports to Germany following the swift action of last October of export bans on arms and ammunition. Currie will also attempt to persuade the Swiss Government to close its railroads to the shipment of German coal across Switzerland to northern Italy.

2 B-29's Raid Osaka

One Mariana-based B-29 bomber after passing over Shikoku, raided Osaka at 7:30 p.m. on Tuesday, while another appeared over the same city shortly after 2 a.m. the following day. After dropping some explosive and incendiary bombs the raiders fled southward.

B-29 Over Chosen

One B-29 bomber, coming from the direction of South Manchoukuo, penetrated into the Keijo area at a high altitude about 10:30 a.m. on January 30 and from there made its appearance in the vicinity of Mokpo about noon and then fled westward, according to an announcement mad by the Chosen Army.

JAPANESE IN CHINA EFFECT A JUNCTION IN SOUTHERN SECTOR

Meet in Area Between Lochang, Shaochow; Suichwan Airfield Reduced, I.H.Q. Says

Imperial Japanese Forces in China that have been engaging in offensive operations from the Central and South China areas respectively in order to reopen the southern section of the Canton-Hankow railway, completed a junction from the south and north in the sector between Lochang and Shaochow on January 27, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 3:30 p.m. on Wednesday.

In parallel with this operation, other powerful units of the Japanese Army are now advancing to the enemy airfield group in the Suichwan-Kanchow district and their vanguards entered Suichwan airfield on the night of January 28 and occupied it, the same communique added.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE

3:30 p.m., January 31

"1. Our Forces in the China area that have been engaging in offensive operations from the Central and South China areas respectively since the middle of January in order to reopen the southern section of the Canton-Hankow railways completed a junction from the south and north at a point halfway between Lochang and Shaochow on January 27.

"2. In parallel with the foregoing operation, our powerful Forces are also now advancing to the enemy airfield group in the Suichwan-Kanchow district and their vanguards dashed into the Suichwan airfield on the night of January 28 and occupied it."

Occupy Vital Establishments

After completing the opening of the overland route on the Chinese Continent in the early part of December, last year, Imperial Japanese Forces in China had been waiting for an opportune moment to start a new offensive operation, with all preparations having been undertaken.

In the middle of January, various shock attack units of the Japanese Army suddenly went into action in forestalling operations and occupied numerous important establishments and facilities on the southern section of the Canton-Hankow railway in and around Lochang and Shaochow before the Chungking forces could destroy them in an attempt to stem the Japanese advance.

Meanwhile, crack units of the Japanese Forces in Central and South China, acting in close cooperation, also commenced forward drives from Laiyang, Canton, Tsohsien, and other strategic points.

Smashing the Chungking armies at every point in the 7th War Zone, the Japanese Units that moved from the Central and South China areas finally on January 27 succeeded in effecting a junction from the south and north at a point beween Lochang and Shaochow. As a result, the reopening of the southern section of the Canton-Hankow railway, which the enemy had no time to destroy, has been made possible.

In parallel with the development of the new offensive operation from Central and South China, other powerful units of the Imperial Army, aiming at the reduction of the bases of the U.S. air forces in China in the Suichwan-Kanchow sector, also commenced to advance. The vanguards of these forces completely occupied the airfield at Suichwan on the night of January 28.

After the loss of Changsha and Hengyang, which had been reduced by the Japanese, the American and Chungking forces that once had abandoned the reorganization of the Suichwan-Kanchow air base group, again started to strengthen the air facilities in this area where they massed a number of fighter and bomber planes in an attempt to meet the Japanese assaults from the land and air.

With the completion by the Japanese of a junction in the southern part of the Canton-Hankow railway and with the reduction of Suichwan airfield, the enemy's foolhardy attack to approach the Chinese coast by sea in conjunction with the Philippine operations has now been frustrated by the Imperial Forces.

'BIG THREE' TO DISCUSS POLAND, AUSTRIA, IRAN

Preparations for Forthcoming Parley Nearly Completed; May Not Invite France

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 29.—Preparations for the forthcoming Tripartite Conference are almost completed, and the meeting will be held in the near future, according to a Washington report. It is also reported that the French Provisional Government may not be invited to participate in the discussions which will revolve around the policy to be followed in Europe after the war is ended.

Among the items of the agenda scheduled to be ironed out and decided at the conference are three main problems, namely, that of Poland, Austria and of Iran. By the "liberation" of Warsaw by the Soviet army, the problem of Poland has entered an acute phase, with the Lublin Provisional Government being established in that city. Although the Soviet Union has recognized this provisional Government and is calling it a de jure government, both Britain and America still continue to recognize the exile Polish Government in London as the official Government of Poland.

Next to Poland, Austria has become a problem in the international situation. At the time of the Teheran Conference, it was thought that Austria would be occupied by British and American troops and that the internal affairs of that country would be organized and put into order by them. However, it now looks as if the Soviet Union is about to enter into Austria before the Anglo-Americans. There is imminent need to set up some sort of a civil administration and the demand for such an administration is growing daily.

The Iranian problem was one of the questions discussed at the Teheran Conference. At that time there was an agreement on the part of the Iranian Government and the Soviet Union on the sale of oil to the latter, to which the Anglo-Americans were bitterly opposed. Therefore, this problem will have an important place on the agenda of the forthcoming Tripartite Conference.

The Conference will also be faced with the problem of Yugoslavia. Both Britain and the Soviet Union had agreed to the armistice terms between Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch, Commander-in-Chief of the Partisan Army, and Premier Ivan Subasic of the exile Yugoslav regime in London. However, differences of opinions as to the application of the terms of this understanding have arisen. The British are reported to be determined that the Yugoslav regime be carried out under the supervision of a "Supreme Inter-Allied Committee," but according to a report from Moscow, the Soviet Union will not countenance such an action.

F.D.R. Preparing Agenda

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 29.—The approaching meeting of the Big Three Powers is the most important event of the present war and it is not too much to say that the very holding of such a meeting distinguishes this war from all others, according to a Washington dispatch. Now is the most dramatic hour of the European War, with the Germans brought to bay within their own lands, continues the report, with their only hope of escape in the inability of the anti-Axis to reach an agreement.

It further says: "In a world of autocracy, there would be no meeting of the Big Three. The strong would take what they could get of the weak and the future would be confined to the evaluation of power. After the last war, the attempt was made to strike out on a new path of international unity but this attempt was not made during the war and certainly not at the very moment when the temptations of power were most forcible

"It would be well for those who have already begun to shout about power politics to see that this meeting is a distinct departure from the pure power conferences of the past. Power counts today. Power is the base of any domestic peace and thus it inevitably will be the basis of any other national peace. The division of power is not to be the subject of discussion and negotiations. The aim rather is for peace.

"The "Big Three" cannot be asked to achieve everything at a sitting. They themselves will be satisfied to make a sound beginning and the very fact of the meeting, unless it should break up in discord, is momentous. It proclaims a new departure in the affairs of men and in the prosecution of war; it proclaims to Germany that they are not to enjoy the 11th hour of salvation of a breakdown of an alliance against them.

"The last card of the German political deck is to stage a kind of auction and to sell out to one side or the other. Dr. Joseph Goebbel's article in Das Reich this week denounces the Western Powers for putting Germany at the mercy of the Russians. That is a bid to the Western Allies to save Germany and to use them on some future day against the Soviet Union.

"Sometime we shall probably learn of frantic German offers both to the Anti-Axis and to Moscow, promising future German aid in the war to come between Western capitalism and the so-called Bolshevism. The Germans are ready to serve on either side if only their own power is not erased.

"According to a report in the New York Times today, Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden have been listening for the past three days to some special explanation of American politics toward Germany. From these conversations which have been continuing far into the night, two facts emerge clearly, namely that the United States has decided to assert itself in the settlement of European affairs and that the old State Department idea of relegating troublesome issues to pigeon holes for future settlement has been abandoned in favor of facing the situation now.

"This move will be welcome indeed for the United States cannot well object to security measures taken by the Soviet Union and Great Britain, unless it is ready to perform its share in protecting the security of its alliance. Security measures cannot wait on American policy that will become known for the first time after the war.

"The subjects being prepared by President Roosevelt for discussion are most likely to be the following:

1. The establishment of a provisional United Nations Executive Council.
2. The setting of the voting procedure on membership of the smaller nations on the Dumbarton Oaks Security Council.
3. An immediate treaty for the postwar demilitarization of Germany.
4. The treatment of "liberated" areas as a common responsibility. Also discussion of problems relative to Greece and Poland.
5. The intricate and far-reaching problem of peace terms for Germany.
6. France's participation and vital part in keeping Germany demilitarized in the future.
7. Last but not least the subject of the prosecution of the war."

U.S. Troops Harassed By Japanese Soldiers Still on Omiyajima

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 30.—Revealing the fact that the American troops on Omiyajima have been harassed daily by the Japanese guerrilla operations Time, American news weekly magazine said in its December 25 issue: The United States official announcement a long time ago assured that Omiyajima had fallen into American hands, however, the weary and exhausted American troops there are still struggling against the Japanese. Organized operations of the Japanese Forces came to an end, but some Japanese soldiers are still remaining on the island hidden in the hilly areas. Sometime this week, the American marines conducted mopping-up operations against the Japanese remnants. Some more months must be needed in hunting the Japanese. The Americans have been eagerly persuading the Japanese to surrender over the microphones, but the latter seem to be determined to resist to the last.

Lauds Hurley, Wedemeyer

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 30.—The appointment of Major General Patrick Hurley, U.S. Ambassador to Chungking, and Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commander of the U.S. Forces in China, Burma and India, is welcomed by the Chungking officials, declared Donald Nelson, personal representative of President Roosevelt, who recently visited Chungking to supervise the increased production of war supplies, according to a Washington report. This was revealed as part of Nelson's statement and was released for publication by the White House today. The report added that two members of the U.S. War Production Board are still remaining in China to act as Nelson's assistants in further advising the Chungking WPB on problems of policy and operations.

F.D.R. Ignores Federal Court

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 30.—The United States army still continued to operate the properties in seven cities of Montgomery Ward and Company, large mail order firm with headquarters in Chicago, despite the fact that President Roosevelt's seizure order was illegal as ruled by the Federal Court, according to a Washington dispatch. The report said that the army operation will continue pending an appeal by the Government against the court ruling. Albert Woll, U.S. District Attorney, stated that he will appeal the case to the Circuit Court of Appeal.

SENATORS STILL OPPOSE WALLACE'S APPOINTMENT

Commerce Secretary Nominee Intends to Put Issue Before American Public

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 29.—The U.S. Senate Commerce Committee has still refused to confirm the appointment of Henry A. Wallace as the new Secretary of Commerce replacing Jesse Jones, who was dismissed by President Roosevelt, according to a Washington dispatch.

Wallace said that if the Senators insist on refusing his nomination, he will put the issue before the people. He added that despite strong opposition by some members of Congress, he will not withdraw his name.

Appointment Rejected

Domei

LISBON, January 26.—The U.S. Senate Commerce Committee voted 14 to 5 today to reject President Roosevelt's nomination of Henry A. Wallace, former Vice President, to be Secretary of Commerce, succeeding Jesse Jones, according to a Washington dispatch.

At the same time, the Committee approved a revised measure by Senator Walter F. George, Democrat of Georgia, to shift the RFC (Reconstruction Finance Corporation) and other Government lending agencies permanently from the Department of Commerce to a federal administration.

Washington quarters regarded the Wallace issue with great interest as the bi-partisan majority of the Senate Commerce Committee has challenged the Roosevelt administration to the first big Congressional battle of the fourth term.

In what was considered a surprise move, the Committee voted to recommend the nomination of Wallace unfavorable to the Senate on Monday. The vote was 14 to 5 against confirming the former Vice President and it is learned that six Democrats joined eight Republicans in voting "no."

The Committee had been scheduled originally to vote only on a bill offered by Senator George, to separate the Government banking posts which had been held by Jones when he was the Secretary of Commerce. This was approved in an amended form.

Jones Raps Wallace

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 25.—The retiring U.S. Secretary of Commerce, Jesse Jones, appearing before the Senate Commerce Committee, said that it was well within the authority and the responsibilities of Congress to determine whether the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the affiliated agencies are to be separated from the Department of Commerce, as proposed in the George Bill, as the bitter controversy continued unabated over the President's nomination of former Vice President Henry A. Wallace as the new Secretary of Commerce.

Jones stated further that Wallace was not qualified to handle the huge Government funds entrusted to the RFC. Wallace will appear before the Committee today to give his views on the George Bill.

The Committee, in a move to side-track the Wallace appointment had previously declared that before taking any action in Wallace's nomination it would first consider the legislation sponsored by Senator Walter F. George, Democrat of Georgia, which would strip the Department of Commerce of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The controversy, Washington reports, is now America's top news and legislative circles predict it will take six weeks to determine whether or not Wallace would have running power. Action might come more quickly in the Senate, but it would require more time for the House to make up its mind.

Bulgar Regents Sentenced

Domei

BERLIN, January 30.—The Bulgarian attorney general demanded capital punishment for the former Bulgarian regents Prince Cyrill, Bogdan Filoff and General Nikola Michoff and also for former Prime Minister Iwan Bagrianoff, Tanizheff, General Russen and former Foreign Minister Perven Draganoff, reports Reuter following an announcement by radio Moscow.

Matsumoto Sees Decoux

Domei

HANOI, January 30.—Shunichi Matsumoto, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, conferred with Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor General of French Indo-China.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 30

In Hungary, the enemy continued his attacks between Lake Balaton and the Danube from the south and north and counterattacks of German and Hungarian formations ejected the Soviets from some dents. In the sector of one army corps 40 tanks and 20 guns were knocked out. The Budapest garrison in the area of the castle defended itself against fierce attacks from the west and north supported by battleplanes.

Between the upper Vistula and the Oder, our divisions frustrated the breakthrough attempts by strong Soviet forces while at Ohlau the enemy tried to push further westwards from his bridgehead. In the Stenau area our formations smashed major enemy forces and restored the communication with the garrison of the locality. In the Obra sector and north of the Netze at Driesen the enemy attacked in a westerly direction with strong tank forces and heavy fighting is in progress.

Between Schneidemuehl and Kulm, the enemy is pushing further to the north. On the lower course of the Vistula minor enemy attacks failed while our counterattacks across the Vistula toward the east reached Nogat between Marburg and the area west of Elbing. The garrison of Elbing is stubbornly defending itself against the enemy attacks.

In East Prussia our divisions, attacking westwards, broke the enemy resistance and gained up to 30 kilometers of ground. Scouting forces in a bold thrust reached the bridgehead of Elbing inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. North of Koenigsberg enemy attacks were halted in grim battles in which our naval forces also participated with telling effect. A total of 53 tanks and 24 guns were knocked out in yesterday's fighting in East Prussia. On the Courland front there were only local engagements.

In the west, Canadian attacks against our Maas bridgehead at Gerturidenburg were again smashed by artillery fire and heavy fighting with the enemy who continued his attacks in the evening and during the night is still raging.

On the Roer front several enemy attacks were repulsed and northwest of Linnish localities which had been temporarily lost were recaptured. On both sides of St. Vith our troops are engaged in heavy fighting against American divisions attacking on a broad front. Northeast of St. Vith the Americans broke into our positions after stiff fighting but in the southern sector they were either repulsed or defeated inside our main defenses.

In Upper Alsace the enemy continued his attacks from his Ill bridgehead north of Colmar and succeeded in gaining a foothold on the southern flank of the Colmar Canal in one sector. Enemy formations attacking in the region of Thann and Sennheim were brought to a standstill suffering heavy casualties.

In central Italy, northwest of Faenza, strongly manned enemy fortifications were blown up by our shocktroops.

In the Herzegowina, our troops threw back the enemy far toward the south from the Mostar area. On the Drina and at Virovitica on the middle Drave, successful operations are likewise going on against partisans.

Anglo-American terror bombers yesterday attacked towns in Westphalia and in the area near the front. Major damage was caused to the residential quarters of Krefeld and Kassel. Moreover, several hospitals and children's nursing homes at Bethel were again heavily damaged. British bombers last night dropped bombs on the Reich capital.

London continues to be subjected to our retaliation fire.

18,000 Yanks Desert

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 30.—The number of American soldiers who have deserted has grown to 18,000, according to the American periodical Stars and Stripes. The majority of these deserters devote themselves to the profitable black market business in the "liberated" countries.

GUATEMALA BECOMING RED

Reported Severing of Ties With Spain Said Due to Communists

Guatemala is said to have severed diplomatic relations with Spain, according to information from a reliable foreign source. The action of Guatemala was because Spain was a country based on totalitarianism.

It was pointed out in possible explanation of the move by Guatemala that since the downfall of President General Jorge Ubico the country has been rapidly developing a tendency to embrace Communism and that the National Assembly is dominated by the group led by Garcia Granda, who as representative of the Communist Party was serving in the Red Army during the Spanish civil war.

A report went so far as to declare that the Communists influenced the Guatemalan Government into taking the action of declaring that its diplomatic relations with Spain were at an end. Reports have been abroad for some time that there would be a speedy realization of an adjustment of relations between Mexico and Spain. It happens that Guatemala is in strained relations with Mexico.

It is held by many observers that Guatemala ruptured relations with Spain just to give vent to its spite to a country prepared to improve relations with its potential enemy.

Yanks Told About Food Lack

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 30.—A sharp reminder of the critical food situation existing in France today was brought before the American people recently by Paul Perich, Washington commentator, in a broadcast from Europe. Perich regretted that although much was being said on both sides of the Atlantic about the problem of immediate economic help to France, the fact was that the war requirements were as yet "far too great to allow the Allies to employ a sufficient number of ships for supplying France."

FINAL SOLUTION UNLIKELY ON THORNY BALKAN ISSUE

British Paper Is Pessimistic; Spread of Soviet Influence Stressed in Survey

(Continued From Yesterday)

A survey of the conditions in Yugoslavia follows:

In June last year an agreement was reached between the exile Yugoslavian Government in London and the Yugoslavian Committee for National Liberation. By this agreement, the exile Yugoslavian Government was to handle Yugoslavia's diplomatic affairs, while the Committee for National Liberation would look after matters within Yugoslavia.

The effect of the agreement was that the exile Government in London and the Committee for National Liberation finally recognized each other. With the exception of Prime Minister Ivan Subasic and Finance Minister Jraj Sutej, the members of the exile Yugoslavian Government are men belonging to the "Tito" faction. The Committee for National Liberation has 19 members, five of whom are members of the Communist Party.

Plan Unified Government

At the Moscow Conference, Britain and the Soviet Union reached an agreement on the establishment of a unified Yugoslavian Government. In accordance with this agreement, immediately after the fall of Belgrade, Subasic and "Tito" met for discussions from November 1 to 4 on the establishment of a unified Government in Yugoslavia and the policies to be followed by the Government when it was brought into being.

After the meeting was over, Subasic, who was to return to Britain at once, changed his mind and proceeded to Moscow. There he conferred with Premier Josef Stalin and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov for four days, from November 20 to 24, and a statement issued by the Soviet authorities after the conclusion of the conferences stated that the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia had agreed on the establishment of a unified Yugoslavian Government. "Tito" was not present at any of the meetings which Subasic had with the Soviet leaders.

In the meantime, preparations are now under way for the holding of a plebiscite to decide whether King Peter II shall return to his country. From present indications, the plebiscite will take place within the next two or three months.

The majority of the people in Yugoslavia are in favor of holding a separate plebiscite to determine the form of government their country shall have. In this connection, a DNB dispatch from Stockholm dated November 20 declared that Subasic would enter the Regency and that "Tito" would organize a new Yugoslavian Cabinet.

"Titos" armies are acting in the districts under their occupation in a manner reminiscent of the practices of the Soviet forces at the time of their advance into the Baltic States. "Tito" has been telling the world that he is sure that the homeland front, the main force of which is made up of Communists, will gain more than 60 per cent of the votes at the next general election. From this it would appear that he and his associates are confident of attaining all they have been aiming for.

"Tito" also seems to be planning the organization of Serbia, Croatia, Slovakia, Macedonia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro into one bloc along the lines of a federation. On the other hand, he is under the necessity of delimiting the spheres of influence of various nations of those regions which he considers will form an administrative unit. The struggle between the Serbs and Croatians in Bosnia, and the Macedonian question which will have a political effect on Greece, are two of the problems which must be settled if "Tito" and his group are to realize their aims.

Bulgaria is showing signs of great concern over the project of a federation of the regions of Yugoslavia. A Bulgarian Minister without Portfolio who left Sofia on November 13 at the head of a mission which, he said, would be present at the sessions of the National Assembly of Yugoslavia, was negotiating for some time with the Yugoslavian authorities on this question.

Federation Proposed

Reports to hand indicate that Bulgaria has lately proposed to Yugoslavia that the two countries should have a common tariff, follow a common currency stabilization policy, bring about mergers of commercial and industrial undertakings in their countries, introduce free intercourse, and organize themselves into a federation which would make it possible for the two countries to pursue a coordinated foreign policy.

Regarding Albania, King Zog was asked in the first part of November to return from England. Reports indicated, however, that there was little hope of his return as he is not popular with a certain element of the Albanian population which has leanings toward the Soviet Union.

Subsequently it was also reported that the legality of the territorial claims of Yugoslavia and Greece on Albania was recognized to some extent at the conference between Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, and Ivan Subasic, Yugoslavian Prime Minister. It is understood that the Executive Committee of the Unified Serbian Front for Racial Liberation, which was formed on November 16, will represent Serbia in the Yugoslavian federation when it comes into being.

With regard to Yugoslavia's economy, "Tito" made Representations to the UNRRA last September, insisting that the materials supplied to Yugoslavia by America should be distributed through a proper organ to be established in the country, but the proposal was rejected by the Yugoslavian Government. At the same time the Yugoslavian Government insisted on the withdrawal of the British and American military missions from Yugoslavia.

These acts of the Yugoslavian Government were the source of much trouble between America and Britain. It was charged in America that Prime Minister Churchill was even contemplating ingratiating himself with the "Tito" regime. Subsequent reports disclosed the agreement which had been reached between Britain and the Soviet Union at the Moscow Conference on the sort of activity carried on by the UNRRA in Yugoslavia, Albania, and Greece.

'Tito' Is Dissatisfied

In an interview with a Reuter correspondent, "Tito" pointed out the urgency of bringing relief to Yugoslavia which is suffering from a serious shortage of foodstuffs; he added that there was already a famine in Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Slovenia, and other countries. He took the opportunity of expressing dissatisfaction with the fact that there had been little British and American aid to Yugoslavia.

"Tito" is reported to have demanded, through the British military commission in Yugoslavia, the return to Yugoslavia by Britain and America of four vessels which belong to the former, aggregating 20,000 tons, which were being used in transporting cereals from Britain and America to the Soviet Union. He insisted that the vessels must be returned by not later than December 15.

Latest reports indicate that, in accordance with a policy under which they will become national property, the "Tito" regime has begun to seize enemy property, including property belonging to perpetrators of crime during wartime, and has already confiscated more than 2,000 commercial undertakings, more than 20,000 plantations, and a large number of banking institutions.

(End)

PLAN FOR COALITION RULE IN CHUNGKING CRITICIZED

No Time To Experiment With New Forms of Government, Kunming Journal Avers

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 30.—Declaring that in the last concerted effort of the anti-Axis to bring about the downfall of Japan everything must be devoted to the war and victory, the Yi Shoo Pao, Roman Catholic journal published in Kunming, today strongly objected to the current proposal of a coalition government and inter-party conference as suggested by a certain party, according to a Chungking dispatch.

"A political party is necessary," asserted the paper, "and all support should be given to the national government as we cannot afford to have a political experiment at this critical time. In the present all-out effort for war and victory, there is no room for any private interest to hinder our war effort and to delay the winning of victory by unnecessary political controversies."

In his New Year message, Chiang Kai-shek said:

"It seems that the military situation has become so stabilized as to enable us to launch a counteroffensive with greater assurance of victory. We should convene a people's congress to adopt a constitution which would enable the Kuomintang to confer the power of the government to the people."

The proposed national congress of the Kuomintang has been the most important object of the people's congress, pointed out the Yi Shoo Pao. The Kuomintang will soon return the power of the government to the people. The government has taken up its promise. No high standing slogan can be raised when the only concern at present is the winning of the war.

The present government is not perfect, continued the journal. Its efficiency is low. Some of its policies are not effective. Nobody can guarantee that the proposed coalition government will be a highly efficient and a perfect government We cannot uphold it and experiment at the critical moment when the very existence of the nation lies at stake.

Asserting that it doubted the sincerity of some of the people making a slogan of a coalition government and inter-party conference, the paper declared:

"Today, political truce prevails here in our country. There is no reason for China to fight a political fight. We must tolerate our internal differences. This tolerance is not submissive or cowardly. We tolerate in order that the so-called solidarity will not undermine unity. In the present life and death struggle the nation cannot permit the differences now threatening in the coalition government. The country belongs to the entire poeple. We must all do our part in the country's interest, the paper concluded.

Naming Benes As President

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 30.—President Eduard Benes of the exile Czechoslovak Government in London will arrive shortly in the "liberated" area of eastern Slovakia, where a new Government will be established by the "liberated" people with Benes as the new President, it was announced today in London by the exile Czechoslovak Government.

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TOKYO PAPERS DISCUSS VITAL EUROPEAN ISSUES

Also Comment on Soviet Drive; Iran's Hostile Stand Toward U.S., Britain Noted

The winter offensive of the Red Army and other European issues were featured by the leading journals of Tokyo during the week ending January 24.

Concerning the proposed conference of the heads of the three leading nations of the anti-Axis group, the Mainichi anticipates that there will be many issues for the anti-Axis camp which have cropped up since the Teheran Conference and wonders how they can be solved since they have proved difficult of ordinary solution. The paper points out that the conditions in Iran reported to be the site of the coming conference have been aggravated due to the conflicting claims of these very nations over the petroleum concessions. The journal observes that the atmosphere in Iran is highly favorable towards the Soviets but hostile towards the Anglo-Americans.

"There is another baffling problem regarding Poland", the daily continues. "It is well known that the stand of the Soviet Union and that of the Anglo-American nations have been conflicting regarding the recognition of the Provisional Polish Government at Lublin. There are also the difficult problems of Yugoslavia and Greece." After discussing the recent speech of Premier Winston Churchill in Parliament regarding the Yugoslavian issue, the paper expresses the opinion that the conference may agree on the exchange of Yugoslavia with Greece." The Italian problem will also prove a hard nut to crack for the conference while the lend-lease issue will be another serious problem," says the journal.

The present German offensive on the Western front will necessitate the revision of strategic plans for the three anti-Axis nations. The conference in fact will be full of perplexing problems to tackle, concludes the Mainichi.

The Asahi comments on the new winter offensive of the Red Army on the Eastern front. The journal points out that this offensive is the fourth of the kind during the present war and that its characteristic lies in the fact it is directed towards the heart of Germany by the shortest cut over Poland. Like the Soviet Balkan operations, the present winter offensive of the Red Army has much political significance in addition to its strategic importance but this does not mean that the Soviet Union has given up the idea of undertaking a frontal attack on Germany. This is clear from the fact that the Soviet Union had been detailing a vast army in that direction finally forcing the Germans to evacuate the city of Warsaw, the paper explains.

Continuing the vernacular says: "Since the present great offensive was undertaken by the Red Army only after the great German counteroffensive on the Western front had succeeded, it cannot be said to be an act relieving the Anglo-American distress on the Western front. But the present offensive by the Red Army has been evidently undertaken independently by the Soviet Union. Germany must think it lucky that the present winter offensive was undertaken by the Red Army after her forces on the Western front had succeeded in crushing the strategic offensives of the Anglo-American forces. The character and scale of the new Soviet offensive will assume greater importance for Germany than and the Eastern front will prove a great and decisive battlefield for Germany for it will prove the turning point in the European War. We may expect that Germany's real and traditional spirit will be again manifested in her defense against the Red offensive.

Regarding the conclusion of a truce between Britain and Greece, the Mainichi observes that a new stage has been reached with Greece as the bone of contention. The Greek problem, has not been solved with the signing of an agreement, the paper observes, since it only settles immediate problems and the fundamental issue involved remains unsolved. Greece is connected by sea to the Thames but Greece by land is connected with the Kremlin, the journal declares, but the latter has been ignored in the recent agreement.

After referring to Churchill's recent speech in Parliament regarding the exchanging of Greece with Poland, the paper says that a separate negotiation with the Soviet Union will be required by Britain in order to settle the Greek problem. The journal points out that the very fact Britain concluded an agreement with the Greek rebel regime instead of the authorized Greek government indicates the weak-kneed policy of that country and may be taken as an ominous foreboding of the future of the British Empire in world affairs. "It is unthinkable," the paper concludes, "that Britain would ever have thought of concluding an agreement with such a rebel group in the past. It is likely that there will be two opposing regimes established in Greece shortly and this will be one of the difficult issues before the coming anti-Axis conference."

In an editorial entitled "The Soviet Union and the Suez Canal," the Mainichi takes up the problem of the Soviet advance towards the Mediterranean Sea. It is clear that Soviet advance into this region is checked by both the Gibraltar and the Suez Canal. The paper mentions the recent report that the Soviet Union has purchased a large number of shares of the Suez Canal Company and expresses its hope that the Soviet operations for the advance towards the Mediterranean has been making progress. The journal also takes up the Soviet's friendly policy towards the De Gaulle regime and opines that the collaboration between the two has been progressing smoothly. The paper believes that the shares the Soviets have secured must have been gained from the French shareholders and that the whole scheme may have been satisfactorily settled so far as the Soviets are concerned.

Music Links Two Nations

Final touches are put on a Chinese artist's performance of a Japanese song, as Miss Ch'ih Yuan-yuan, soprano from Peking, consults Koscak Yamada, foremost composer of this country, on the finer points of his music. Miss Ch'ih has been visiting Tokyo since early December, introducing Chinese songs to Japanese audiences and studying Japanese songs for her coming recitals in China.

Ba Maw Makes Biting Attack on Blue Paper Issued by British Organ on Burma's Disposal

Domei

RANGOON, January 30.—The British Blue Paper for the disposal of Burma, published at the end of last year in the name of the Research Committee on Burma appointed by the Conservative Party, is resented intensely by the Burmese people as revealing the cunning and intrigue of Britain, enemy of independence and freedom.

The Blue Paper was severely criticized by Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw in the course of an interview he gave to a group of Japanese, Burmese, and Indian newspapermen today.

Dr. Ba Maw's remarks in criticism of the Blue Paper were substantially as follows:

"The British Blue Paper has made the Burmese people extremely angry. The military racialism of the Burmese race is challenged and at combustion point. The feeling of hatred for Britain has now gripped the entire Burmese nation, and is especially strong among the priests and young men, who, in rapidly increasing numbers are expressing a wish for an opportunity to make a practical demonstration of their sentiments against Britain by taking part in the current armed struggle.

"The Government, which is heedful of this wish of the populace, is concentrating its army and all the strength it has at its command on the conduct of the war with Britain. It has also placed in effect measures necessary to establish securely a structure which will enable the nation to fight to the finish.

"The young men's organizations are loudly clamoring for the immediate enforcement of military conscription. Various labor organizations have offered to place all labor under their control at the disposal of the State.

"The will of the Burmese people to fight against Britain is by far more intense than at the time the Burmese territory was cleared of British influence in 1942. The actions of Britain are flat denials of its statements and professions. The Blue Paper in question in essence, would place Burma under military control for a fixed period. The reconstruction of Burma, mentioned in the Blue Paper, is to come only after Burma has been brought under the control of British policy and the Burmese people completely suppressed.

"Burma, according to the Blue Paper, is to have a constitution of its own only after the iron structure of suppression against the Burmese people has been completed. It is easy to see that Britain then would tear Burma to pieces as a racial unit, in the usual manner. This racial dismemberment of Burma is the 'emancipation of Burma' as it is termed by Britain.

"Burma will, on no account, permit itself to be sacrificed by British chicanery.

"It seems that Britain considers the presence of Japanese Forces in Burma the sole reason for its attack against Burma. There must not be any doubt that the purpose of the Japanese Forces in Burma is to safeguard the Burmese territory from British and American aggression.

"All this points to the conclusion that all the blame for the difficulties Burma is experiencing at the moment must lie with nobody but Britain which has invaded Burma with the plan of realizing its iniquitous ambition on this pretext or that.

"A Buddhist priest who recently came out of a region under the occupation of the enemy in North Burma has testified that there is no respect for personal rights in regions of Burma under British occupation, no fair government is known, and there is misery and spoliation everywhere. Britain would extend these intolerable conditions to the rest of the Burmese land.

"We are clear about the thing we have to do in the position in which we find ourselves. We must not pause until the iniquitous British ambition has been completely frustrated.

LAND SET FOR CULTIVATION

Domei

HSINKING, January 29.—Progress has been made to increase the area of land under cultivation aiming at the strengthening of the food self-sufficiency structure of Japan and Manchoukuo. The first year's project showed almost 100 per cent efficiency and about 247,000 hectares were brought under cultivation.

Farmers from Manchoukuo and Chosen, experienced in flooded rice-land cultivation on the continent, will be placed on the farms. Also as another experiment, groups of Manchoukuoan and Chosenese youths will be mobilized for work on the farms. The first group will arrive about the latter part of March for preparatory work and with all members on the spot by the end of April, these youths will give their service for a period of eight months up to November.

JAPAN, CHINA COOPERATE IN FIELD OF MUSICAL ART

Yamada Coaches Miss Ch'ih, Visiting Chinese Singer, for Rendition of His Own Songs

Sino-Japanese collaboration in the cultural field is well on the march, and music is doing its share in it too—some of the finest musicians of both countries are seeing to that.

Miss Ch'ih Yuan-yuan, who came all the way from Peking to introduce Chinese songs to Japanese audiences and study Japanese songs for performances before Chinese audiences, was delighted to obtain wholehearted cooperation from no less a musician than Koscak Yamada, Japan's foremost composer and conductor.

"Yamada-San was so kind as even to personally study with me the interpretation of one of his songs, 'Prayer of the Soldier's Wife,' when he heard that I was going to sing it at my Hibiya Hall concert." Miss Ch'ih told a representative of the Nippon Times in an interview at the Imperial Hotel.

She said she had decided on singing some of Koscak Yamada's songs because she found they had "the most beautiful melodies of all Japanese songs I have known so far." And she considers it a great honor that the composer himself undertook to initiate her in the style of his music—and this before he had even met her.

But, and what was more important, Mr. Yamada had already heard her—he had heard Miss Ch'ih's voice over the radio when she made her initial broadcast over station JOAK which made a sensation in musical circles of this country.

The final link in bringing together Japan's greatest musician and Peking's leading soprano, for what proved to be an instance of Sino-Japanese musical collaboration, was Miss Yoko Matsukuma, the young pianist who accompanied the Chinese singer for her recital and also happens to be the accompanist for some of Mr. Yamada's outstanding pupils.

"I found Yamada-San deeply interested in Chinese music, too," Miss Ch'ih told the writer. "He is also going to compose an opera on a Chinese subject and is very serious about this work. For this composition, he is studying Chinese melodies. Yamada-San also presented me with a copy of the core of one of his latest operas, which I hope to study in detail when I go back to Peking."

Japanese music is fast becoming popular among the Chinese people, Miss Ch'ih said, adding that the Chinese people are fondest, of course, of the songs by their own Chinese composers. She was very eager to know how some of the Chinese songs which she introduced here at her recent recital were liked by the Japanese audience. Among them were also some songs in the Chinese style composed by a Japanese musician active in Peking now, Eizo Amishiro, who is a staff artist of the Nippon Victor recording studio there. And we have it on Miss Ch'ih's authority that this Japanese composer has hit the very core of Chinese melody just as closely as any Chinese composer could ever do.

Since her arrival here early in December, Miss Ch'ih has been busy studying Japanese songs with Madam Nobuko Hara, who is also coaching her in Italian opera singing. She is trying to visit as many good concerts in Tokyo as she can, because musical activities in Peking are rather limited in scale, she said. Besides, she has been making recordings here for the Victor Company, which has already released a very successful series of her records of Chinese and Italian songs in China.

Her musical activities here concluded successfully, Miss Ch'ih is expecting to return to Peking as soon as traveling arrangements can be completed, to prepare for a series of concerts in Harbin which she expects to hold in the course of March, if possible with the cooperation of the Harbin Symphony Orchestra. She hopes to visit Japan again in April, when she plans another Grand Recital here. She has also appeared in concerts in Nanking, Shanghai, and Tientsin, in addition to several recitals in Peking.

In the near future, Miss Ch'ih will also be featured in one of the next musical talkies to be screened by the Toho film studios. Some directors of the Toho Company who recently visited Peking on the lookout for talented Chinese singers happened to hear one of her recitals. The result: Miss Ch'ih Yuan-yuan was engaged right away as a Toho staff artist.

40 Nippon Companies Offer 1 Million Bahts To Thai Government

Domei

BANGKOK, January 29.—One million bahts were donated to the Thai Government by 40 leading Japanese cotton firms in Thailand in appreciation for the support given them by the Thai Government and people. The donation ceremony took place on the afternoon of January 24, at the official residence of Prime Minister Khuang Aphaiwong attended by leading Thai and Japanese Government officials. The gift was presented to the Prime Minister by Kumaichi Yamamoto, Japanese Ambassador to Bangkok, after which a reception was held.

Japanese Internees in U.S.

Masaji Oba, Dojun Ochi, Eikichi Ochiai, Junichi Oda, Junji Oda, Setsuji Orita, Shohei Orita, Tokuo Oda, Chikai Odate, Tokuji Oikawa, Kametaro Ogata, Shinzo Ogata, Sueo Ogata, Tadahi Ogata, Gentaro Ogawa, Fujimatsu Okura, Kinzo Oki, Ukichi Okura, Futoshi Ohama, Kenzo Ohara, Shozo Ohara, Yojiro Ogiya, Yoshio Omae, Gentaro Ota, Kenju Omachi, Hideo Oikawa, Sakae Oishi, Tsutomu Oishi, Bunji Oka, Juro Oka, Shizuo Oka, Wahei Oka, Umesaburo Okabe, Jiro Okabe, Jiro Okada, Yoshikazu Okamiya, Yoshikichi Okamoto, Komo Okamoto, Makitaro Okamoto, Tokuichi Okamoto, Toyotaro Okamoto, Eikai Okamoto, Keiichi Okamoto, Junatsu Okano, Sakaki Okimoto, Yasohachi Okazaki, Sakuzo Okawa, Tujijiro Okochi, Miyoshi Okita, Yoshimi Okumoto, Toyokichi Okumura, Eitaro Okuyama, Manjiro Omiya, Kosaburo Omori, Seitetsu Ono, Juniji Ono, Shoroku Ono, Takeo Ono, Tsuneo Ono, Tokuji Onodera, Hikohachi Ogami, Tomokichi Origuchi, Yoshitaro Orishige, Yojiro Osaki, Gocho Oshima, Naokichi Oshita, Sotaro Oshio, Kosuke Oshiro, Masaichi Ota, Tamaichi Otake, Tatsujiro Otake, Matsujiro Otani, Hikoju Otsuka, Kurata Otsuki, Sadaei Oura, Fukujiro Oyama, Jun Oyama, Shuhei Oyama, Seiichi Oyamada, Kumejiro Oe, Kumahiko Ozaki, Otokichi Ozaki, Kamanosuke Ozaki, Seijo Ozawa.

Ikuji Rai, Kanta Ryono, Densuke Ryono, Otomatsu Ryono.

Takeshige Sado, Yoshiyuki Saegusa, Takeichi Sakka, Jenpei Sakka, Enichi Saiki, Yakasaburo Sakaguchi, Yasaburo Saeki, Bunji Saito, Takichi Saito, Yukihei Saito, Tatsujiro Saka, Toshio Sakaguchi, Hirosuke Sakai, Tokutaro Sakai, Yasuhei Sakai, Yohei Sakai, Fumiro Sakaino, Kotaro Sakakura, Sueharu Sakamaki, Munetaka Sakamoto, Sadaji Sakamoto, Kenjo Sakanashi, Rikitaro Sakashita, Tatsuki Sakada, Tokutaro Sakada, Ei Sakurada, Asakichi Sakurada, Harusaku Sakurada, Yoshizo Sakurada, Toyokichi Sakurada, Tsutomu Sakurai, Moritaro Sano, Tsuruichi Sarae, Akehide Sasai, Daijiro Sasaki, Kamekichi Sasaki, Michinori Sasaki, Noritane Sasaki, Tadao Sasaki, Takeichi Sasaki, Hajime Sata, Eita Sato, Giichi Sato, Heisaku Sato, Heikichi Sato, Katsuzo Sato, Masao Sato, Matsujiro Sato, Saburo Sato, Sagoro Sato, Seitaro Sato, Tokuji Sato, Chokichi Sato, Naoki Sawada, Shohei Sawada, Yonezo Sawazaki, Katsutaro Hashimoto, Seitaro Kiyoka, Takeo Kiyoka, Kosaburo Seki, Shozo Sekiguchi, Yoshio Sekiya, Kaichi Seko, Katsutaro Sera, Seiichi Sera, Naoichi Seto, Taichiro Seto, Kazusaburo Seto, Toyokichi Setodo, Kakuo Shiba, Rokuji Shiba, Hiroshi Shibata, Koichiro Shibata, Shin Shibata, Enryo Shigeto, Shigeo Shigenaga, Koichi Shigetomi, Kenichi Suiki, Kazuji Shikano, Heinosuke Shima, Kokichi Shimabukuro, Kanetaro Shimada, Senkichi Shimada, Sekijiro Shimahara, Hideo Shimakawa, Kikugoro Shimizu, Kiyohide Shimizu, Jo Shimizu, Koji Shimizu, Matsutaro Shimizu, Usuke Shimizu, Tamori Shimo, Hanzo Shimoda, Mataro Shimokubo, Toyosaburo Shimomae, Takuji Shimdo, Sasuke Shimto, Masami Shinohara, Kenjiro Shinozaki, Sotaro Shinshi, Ritsuho Shinya, Masaichi Shioda, Tomio Shiokawa, Hajime Shioya, Toshikaku Shirasu, Masunari Shiratori, Yoshio Shiraishi, Kansaku Shiroyama, Chojo Rokuto, Shihei Shimomae, Yoshio Shitanda, Seiichi Shoda, Gentaro Shono, Shigejiro Shono, Yukiyasu Sodeya, Yasutaro Soga, Yoshio Sogi, Tetsunosuke Sone, Kojio Sonoda, Mitsunori Sotomaru, Nobuyoshi Suda, Tamezo Sueoka, Yonezo Sueyasu, Mori Suga, Tomikichi Sugano, Gishichi Sugada, Kazuuki Sugawara, Tokichi Sugimoto, Iwata Sugimoto, Mankichi Sugimura, Masaki Sugimo, Yonematsu Sugiura, Toshikichi Suga, Mantaro Sukekawa, Densaburo Sukekawa, Takeo Sukekawa, Tosuke Sukekawa, Katsuhei Sushi, Tadayoshi Sumi, Konosuke Suminaga, Ichizaemon Sumikichi, Kiyoshi Sumizono, Masui Sunakawa, Saburo Suganohara, Yuzo Sujakuno, Yasugoro Suyama, Eijiro Suzuki, Genzo Suzuki, Kamejiro Suzuki, Sadaichi Suzuki, Shuji Suzuki, Munezo Suzuki, Tajiro Suzuki.

(To Be Continued)

Late Test Pilot Promoted

The late Saizaburo Kataoka, test pilot of the Kawasaki Aircraft Company, who recently perished while on duty, was promoted under date of January 19 to second lieutenant in recognition of his meritorious services rendered in counterattacking B-29's. He was a Special Sergeant Major of the Imperial Japanese Army.

NIPPON ORGANS IN ASIA SET FOR EMERGENCIES

Given Additional Power to Adopt Necessary Measures, Says Shigemitsu

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, speaking at the first sub-committee of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives on Sunday afternoon, made the reassuring statement that he was taking steps to strengthen the various Japanese organs in East Asia to permit them to cope efficiently with any emergency that might arise in the future.

The statement was made by Mr. Shigemitsu in his reply to the question posed by Ryozo Makino about emergency measures to be taken by the Government in the various regions of Greater East Asia.

Mr. Shigemitsu declared as follows:

"If we make a mistake in the execution of the policy toward the various races of Greater East Asia at the present important stage of the war that will at once produce an effect even on the conduct of the war.

"In order to concentrate all the power of Greater East Asia on the object of winning the war we are doing everything we can under a carefully thought-out plan.

"Transport has become increasingly difficult not only in the Southern Regions but also in China. In order to cope adequately with the situation which has arisen we are giving the various Japanese organs on the spot increased power so that they may adopt swiftly whatever measures they consider required to meet the situation. We have already been working under this policy since several months ago.

"Our immediate question is that of meeting the situation which has arisen in the Philippines. I feel that there will be need for urgent measures to be taken in the islands to solve various difficulties. We may be depended upon to act swiftly and in the right way whenever anything requiring our action occurs in the future."

TO HONOR BEHARI BOSE

Domei

RANGOON, January 30.—A resolution expressing profound condolence on the death of Rash Behari Bose, Supreme Adviser to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, was unanimously passed at a special meeting of the Council of Ministers and Advisers of the Provisional Government which was held on January 24, with Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose presiding.

In the course of the meeting, it was decided to order a bust of the late Indian patriot to be made in Tokyo and a statue to be made later on. Arrangements are also to be made to compile, the biography of the great leader.

The council then unanimously resolved to create a new order to be known as the "Order of Free India" and to award the first decoration of the first class of that order posthumously to the late Indian patriot in grateful recognition of his sacrifices in the cause of India's independence. The council also decided to award the medal known as the "Rash Behari Bose Medal" to the most successful Indian cadet in the Military Academy in Tokyo.

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News and Views

British Influence Declines

By T. IWASA

Attending the press conference of James Forrestal, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, on January 24, Admiral Sir James Sommerville, British chief delegate attached to the headquarters of the Anti-Axis Joint General Staff, stated to the effect that a British fleet would be dispatched to the Pacific and would operate under the command of Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet. This statement may be taken as an honest confession by Britain that she is becoming a protectorate of the United States.

In the European war theater, a full year has already elapsed since the British forces had been placed under the command of General Dwight Eisenhower. While it is being propagandized that the British and American forces are operating in close cooperation, the fact nevertheless that the Tommies have been placed under the command of an American commander only serves to show the loss of independence of the British army

Having a strong sense of self-respect, it is only natural that the British people are far from pleased regarding the existing conditions. This sentiment of theirs came to the fore at the time of the Rundstedt offensive, for taking advantage of the failure of the strategy of Lieutenant General Omar Bradley. British complaints forced General Eisenhower to put Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery in command of the U.S. 1st and 9th Armies. Montgomery, however, was in command of the American forces only for the short period of a fortnight, with Bradley later taking over the command of the entire British and American forces on the Western Front.

Thus, both in the East and West the British army and navy have lost their leadership, which in itself bespeaks of the internal feud between Britain and the United States. Judging from the fact that the hitherto highly self-respecting British do not react strongly even in the face of such humility as have been cited above, the conclusion is logical that the decline of the British Empire is not far away.

Ninomiya Enters Hospital

Lieutenant General Harushige Ninomiya, Education Minister, was removed to the Tokyo Imperial University Hospital from his home in Nishi Okubo, Yodobashi-ku, on Tuesday. He has been suffering from inflamation of the gall.

Thakin Mya Felicitates Bose.

Domei

RANGOON, January 26.—In commemoration of the 16th anniversary of the adoption of Complete Independence Day in 1929 by the Indian National Congress, Foreign Minister Thakin Mya of Thailand sent a message of felicitations to Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

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Publisher and Printer
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, THURS. FEBRUARY 1, 1945

A New Mediterranean Development

The Soviet Union has succeeded in buying a large block of Suez Canal Company stock to come into possession of approximately the same number of shares as Britain, according to a recent unconfirmed report. This particular report may not be true, of course, but it cannot be denied that with the current development of the military situation and the penetration of Soviet influence into the Balkans and the Near East, it is altogether possible that the Suez Canal area may soon fall within the Soviet sphere of influence. No details are available as to how the Soviet Union is supposed to have come into possession of the Suez Canal Company shares, but the fact that such a development is being rumored is an indication of the impressive character of the present southward sweeping tide of Soviet influence. It indicates also a probable connection with the recently strengthened relations between the Soviet and the French Governments, and in any case it bodes ill for the position of Britain in the Mediterranean.

That the Suez Canal forms a vital part of the lifeline of the British Empire is an acknowledged fact. The canal, a rough review of its history shows, was built by the Suez Canal Company, which was organized by Ferdinand de Lesseps, a Frenchman, on authorization by Said Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, on November 30, 1854 and January 5, 1856. Although confirmation of the concession was not granted by the Sultan of Turkey until March 19, 1866, actual work on the canal was started in November, 1858, on permission from the Egyptian Government.

Actually, the company is a business enterprise, a corporation, but because the canal forms a vital section of the closest route binding the West and the East, it has frequently been the bone of international contention. De Lesseps' idea—whatever might have been the ideas of his backers—was to provide a close link between Europe and Asia for the benefit of all. But as soon as the company began to function, it became the source of bitter international contention. The principal role in the struggles, of course, was played by Britain, for desiring to secure a route to India and the East through the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, she naturally began to scheme to gain control over the canal.

The history of British control over the canal started in 1875 when the British Prime Minister Isaac Disraeli took advantage of the financial difficulties of Ismail Pasha of Egypt, foremost stockholder at the time, to buy 176,000 shares of the Suez Canal Company stock from him. British control over the canal was consolidated in the years that followed through a series of bitter struggles with Egypt, through whose territory the canal runs; France, who was the prime originator and undertaker of the task of building the canal and who, together with Britain, was seriously concerned with the destiny of the Mediterranean; Imperial Germany, whose policy it was to advance eastward to the Near East and India and whom Britain had to prevent from projecting her influence into these regions; and lately Italy, who at the time of the Ethiopian War strove hard to break into a position where she could exercise control over the canal. Britain today holds 295,000, or almost half, of the 652,000 odd shares of the company to exercise the dominating control over the canal which, together with Gibraltar, constitutes one of the most strategic points on the British imperial route.

How important this canal is to Britain is readily apparent from a glance at the map. It is also clear from the fact that more British ships have passed through the canal than vessels of any other nationality each year since 1870. The uncompromising British policy in regard to this canal was best shown by the attitude of British Prime Minister Ramsey MacDonald in 1924 when the newly established independent Government of Egypt, as a basic stipulation of the new British-Egyptian agreement then being negotiated, sought to induce Britain to relax her requirements concerning the defense of the Suez Canal. In unmistakable terms MacDonald declared in effect that since the security of the canal was a matter of life and death to Britain whether in war or peace, safe passage of British shipping through the waterway at all times was the foundation upon which stood Britain's entire defense strategy. Consequently, he emphasized, no British Government would relinquish, even to an allied nation, Britain's right to defend this lifeline. Years have passed since that statement was made, but the British Government's policy in respect to the canal remains the same.

The Soviet Union's reported acquisition of shares equal to those held by Britain in the all-important Suez Canal Company must be a matter of overpowering anxiety to the British. There are two outstanding theories as to how the Soviet Union secured these shares. One theory, started by the Italian Socialist Party, is that King Victor Emmanuel III handed over his shares to the Soviet Union as a price for the latter's support of the House of Savoy. The other is that France, as a part of her recent rapprochement with the Soviet Union, sold to the latter at an enormous figure the shares held by the French Government and by individual French nationals. Both theories, separately or together, are plausible in view of the powerful penetration of Soviet influence into Italy and France. The theories, if true, would indicate that the Soviet Union not only has increased her voice in Suez Canal affairs but also her power in influencing the destiny of Italy and France and of the Mediterranean.

The new development means that a Soviet wedge has been hammered into the Suez Canal, Britain's lifeline and the foundation of her entire defense strategy. Meanwhile, the tide of Soviet influence is sweeping relentlessly forward to the Near East, to Turkey, Palestine, Egypt, Syria and Arabia, and the shuddering anxieties of Britain can easily be imagined. Britain's plight before the unstemmable Soviet sweep toward the most important part of the Mediterranean is indeed serious, particularly in view of the fact that she had thought that she could secure the Mediterranean within her sphere of influence by sacrificing Poland and the Balkans. But while Britain is caught in paralyzing fear, the Soviet Union is advancing steadily and swiftly in search of a "place in the sun," in accordance with the traditional policy of Russia since the days of the Tsar.

Classroom Strategy

One morning a professor read to an English composition class a particularly inept theme and, as usual, called for comments. The students panned it unmercifully.

"Interesting," commented the professor, "because I wrote the theme myself." As the critics began to blush, he continued: "You are quite right. This theme is incredibly bad. I spent two hours of painstaking effort last night to make sure I had not omitted a single feature of poor writing, and I believe I succeeded."

The professor paused for dramatic effect.

"What astounds me," he resumed, "is how you men can dash these things off day after day in ten minutes."

So That's How It Started!

The term "hitch-hiker" originated from an old man in Ohio in 1890. When two men, with only one horse between them, went on a journey, one man would mount and ride an allotted distance, dismount and hitch the horse to a tree or fence and proceed on foot. The other man would walk until he came to the horse, then ride on until he caught up with the hiker.

Distinctions

A taxi driver whose fixed fee is 20 cents for the trip received just that amount from a prosperous-looking customer.

"That's correct, isn't it?" the man asked as the cabby stared at the two dimes.

"It's correct," answered the cabby cryptically, "but it ain't right."

ROOSEVELT'S MARGIN OF VICTORY

People's Dissatisfaction Seen in 1944 Elections

By FREDERICK WIEHL
(From the XXth Century)

III

The answer is to be found in the general dissatisfaction with Roosevelt's policy, a dissatisfaction which, as the election results show, goes much deeper than many people imagined. It even pervaded the ranks of Labor, which had in previous elections been responsible for a good deal of Roosevelt's winning margin. This time, many workers have apparently either voted for the Republicans—although these have never been considered a pro-Labor party—or not voted at all. Labor's attitude has also been influenced by Roosevelt's handling of the trade-union problem in recent years.

In 1932, Roosevelt appealed directly to the American Federation of Labor and obtained its support by promising pro-Labor legislation. But Roosevelt could not afford to let Labor grow too strong because of the big-business interests behind the Democratic Party. In 1936 he decided to weaken Labor by splitting it into two factions. For this purpose he sponsored John L. Lewis, the dissenting leader who was the personal rival of William Green, the President of the AF of L. Roosevelt did this by passing the Wagner Act, which provided for "collective bargaining" by employes' representatives with the employer corporations, thus legalizing the organization of new unions in fields which were not covered by AF of L unions. Lewis was now able to organize the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and in the 1936 elections both the AF of L and CIO fully supported Roosevelt. It was the year of Roosevelt's greatest margin of victory.

After the election, however, Roosevelt dropped his support of the CIO. He had now brought sufficient disunity into the ranks of organized Labor to prevent all possibility of Labor uniting and sponsoring its own candidate for the presidency. As Labor could not expect anything from the Republicans, both factions had to bid against each other for Roosevelt's favors. By playing the sphinx and being noncommittal, Roosevelt managed to obtain the official support both of the AF of L and CIO in the elections of 1940 and 1944. Neverthelss, individual members of these Labor unions did not consider themselves bound by the commitments made by their leaders. Many listened to John L. Lewis, who has been replaced by Philip Murray in the presidency of the CIO and had become a bitter opponent of Roosevelt.

More Reasons for Dissatisfaction

Among other sections of America's population there was also much dissatisfaction with Roosevelt. Of course, election speeches should not be taken too seriously. Still the criticism voiced in these speeches against Roosevelt gives certain indications of the sources of unrest. It is interesting to note that the fourth term as such was only a minor issue when compared with the opposition directed against the third term during the 1940 campaign. Apparently the Americans felt that, once the no-third-term principle had been violated, there was no sense in establishing a no-fourth-term principle.

The points at issue most frequently mentioned in the anti-Roosevelt campaign speeches were the incompetence of the Roosevelt bureaucracy so glaringly demonstrated in the course of the country's mobilization; distrust in many of the men who Roosevelt had put into the country's key positions; the apprehension that the growing centralization of power in the hands of a bureaucracy not directly responsible to the nation represented a mortal danger to democracy; anger over the false information given by Roosevelt on the course, losses, and duration of the war; the absence of reliable postwar economic plans; the fear that Roosevelt—who, in spite of a spending program of 58 billion dollars in his first two terms had under peace time conditions not been able to reduce the number of unemployed below 10 millions—would not solve the employment problem after the war either; and the feeling that Roosevelt was responsible for many serious wartime strikes.

With all these and many other reasons for dissatisfaction with Roosevelt, the American voters found themselves in a quandary on November 7. What were those opposed to Roosevelt to do? They could vote for Dewey; but he was a man who, on all important issues, either said "Yes—but" to Roosevelt's plans or advocated the return to economic and social conditions which most people realized could not be restored. Or they could refrain from voting. Many of the votes cast for Dewey were not so much for Dewey as against Roosevelt. Take the Polish-Americans who voted the Republican ticket. They knew that Poland had been sold out to Stalin, no matter who would be the next President. Yet by voting for Dewey they could at least express their disappointment in Roosevelt for breaking his "Atlantic Charter" promises.

The 1944 presidential elections have given Roosevelt his fourth term. But his domestic and international prestige has suffered by the precarious margin of his victory. The man who, in one of the crucial moments of America's history and holding more aces in his hand than any previous president, received the support of only 53 per cent of the total votes cast, can hardly claim to possess the nation's full confidence.

(End)

U.S. INTERFERENCE IN CHUNGKING

Chungking Torn by Dissension—Reliance on Anglo-U.S. Aid Only Brings Further Suffering

Editor's Note: Yoshitaro Hirano, Chief of the Investigation Department of the Pacific Association, Tokyo, in the December number of the Taiheiyo discussed the United States' political and military strategy in China. The following is the substance of that article.

China for long was in a semi-colonial condition and habitually dependent upon foreign Powers. Consequently, the Chungking regime feels that it can utilize one foreign Power against another foreign Power.

The Yenan regime as well as Chungking, both past masters in make-shift compromises and stratagems, may have thought that they could utilize the United States for their own ends. But their assumption was a big error, for they, on the contrary, today find themselves more inextricably under the control of the United States and forced to compromise the independence and freedom of China.

We must once again warn both Yenan and Chungking that nothing short of the inherent strength and conviction of the Chinese race will be of any help to the Chinese people in winning back their independence and self-determination.

Those Chinese who would still continue to rely upon the United States, betraying China in the interests of foreign Powers, are China's traitors, standing in the way of China's true liberation and independence.

Chiang Kai-shek is the head of a regime, which, though shut off in a corner of the Chinese continent, professes yet to bring about the unity of the Chinese people. So long as this position of Chiang is admitted, General Joseph Stilwell, former commander-in-chief of the U.S. forces in the China-Burma-India fronts and concurrently the chief of Chungking's general staff, ought to have been taking orders from Chiang Kai-shek, the head of the regime.

Presumptious General

This American general, however, in utter disregard of the intention of Chiang Kai-shek, launched the military adventure in northern Burma and interfered in Chungking's domestic politics, to the displeasure of the regime. It was obvious that the political prestige of the Chiang Kai-shek regime would be wholly undermined and his face lost, if the United States' demand for placing Chungking's military forces and government organs under Stilwell's general command were realized.

After quite a lot of ins and outs, the United States agreed at last to call back Stilwell, while American Ambassador Gauss resigned. This was a political and military event of grave implications. It was certainly not a matter of a simple conflict in the personalities of Chiang Kai-shek, Ho Ying-chin and Stilwell.

The Dagsposten of Sweden summarized the event as follows on November 11: "Stilwell, a typical incarnation of Roosevelt's new imperialism in a democratic disguise, did not hesitate openly to push forth the American designs to turn China into an American India for future unlimited American exploitation." Stilwell's faux pas was that he was so hasty in his plans, thus bringing about differences with Chiang Kai-shek.

The new American imperialism under Roosevelt seeks to push the world war which she hopes will lead to her economic hegemony over the world. From olden times, the Americans have eyed with greed the Chinese market, with its rich trading potentialities.

A recent number of the Reader's Digest carries an article entitled "What Is Our Future in Asia?" by Damaree Bess, this writer asserts that China's integrity can be safeguarded only by the military power of the United States. The power politics involved in this scheme, as admitted by Damaree Bess himself, will demand a colossal price. As soon as the Americans learn the heavy price of playing power politics in China, American public interest in China will cool down. Until that time arrives, the new American imperialism, out of its sheer lust for the latent chances of big profits in China, will no doubt accelerate its armed interventions in China.

The new American imperialism beset by domestic troubles in the United States, as revealed by the New Deal, will have no alternative, if it is to avert the postwar perils of over-production It will have to look to China as the potential outlet of its surplus industrial products and hold China under its economic control. The United States is confronted by necessity, consequently, to start not later than today her endeavors to subjugate China by means of military force.

America's Scheme

Under the ostensible object of developing Chungking's munitions industry and facilitating its economic restoration after the war, the United States is intent upon exploiting China's resources of strategic raw materials and setting up a munitions industry in China. The Americans believe that the post-war reaction and inevitable economic depression in the United States, especially of her munitions industry, can be cushioned by taking advantage of the economic possibilities in China.

Besides, the United States is faced, above all, by the imperative necessity to make the most of Chungking for the purpose of "wiping out Japan from the globe." Cajoling Chungking with alluring promises is found necessary in inciting it into willing collaboration.

Stilwell's return to the United States might superficially appear to be Roosevelt's concession to Chiang. But, Roosevelt's policy toward Chungking is to make it enticing offers and, at the same time, to exert military and financial pressure against it. The United States, after calling back Stilwell, sent Donald Nelson, the former chairman of the War Production Board, to Chungking again with the object of building up Chungking's munitions industry.

All sorts of other moves were also started to get Chungking's military forces reorganized and to pave the way for a compromise between Chungking and the Communist Party of China. Chen Cheng's appointment as successor to Ho Ying-chin marked the beginning of this move.

Chungking at present not only lacks heavy artillery for which it must rely entirely upon the United States, but also in smaller firearms such as light machine-guns, rifles, and trench mortars. Nelson is imposed with the task to raise Chungking's steel output by 20 per cent. But the gigantic scale of the American production technique can by no means be expected to work in China.

It is, in any case, the aim of the new American imperialism to strengthen its own fighting strength and solidify its military control in Chungking by expanding Chungking's munitions industry, and turn China some day into the market for American machine tools and other goods and the supplier of her essential raw materials. The projected expansion of the American munitions industry in Chungking is being armed not only at China but also the entire East Asia, all of which the United States seeks to convert into her military, political and economic colonies.

U.S. Wants Compromise

The United States is anxious to see Chungking and Yenan reach a compromise. She seeks thereby that a united inland front will be formed by both these regimes and that all their troops will be turned against Japan instead of employing their troops into blockading each other's territories.

An American military mission, arranged by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace who went to Chungking last May, reported on its visit to Yenan as follows: "The Yenan forces consist of approximately half a million loyal, though ill-equipped effectives, besides a reserve force of about two million guerrillas who at present are active in the rear of the Japanese fronts." (The U.S. War Bulletin, November 3.)

Against the above forces, Chungking has lined up several hundred thousand of its crack troops to blockade the Communist areas. Through a reconciliation between Chungking and Yenan, the United States hopes to throw into the battles against Japan a strength of approximately three million men freed from the "civil war" in China.

The above military mission was furthermore charged with investigations into those sectors of North China which are under Communist control, in order to open up a number of airbases there for systematic short-distance bombing of the industrial centers of Japan and Manchoukuo. The Communists are said now to be willing to offer the bases to the United States.

The United States looks most of course to the better-armed troops of Chungking for assistance, and not so much to those of Yenan. The clamorous criticism raised by the United States and Britain to the Chungking armies' repeated defeats in Honan, Hunan and Kwangsi, was indeed an expression of their disappointment. But, this disappointment does not mean that they hold the Chungking armies in lower esteem than the Communist troops. In this respect, the Anglo-American criticism differs from that of the Soviet Union.

The United States, however, has recently come to realize the military value of Yenan, whose troops are avowedly hostile to Japan and whose territories offer bases for short-distance bombing raids on Japan Proper and Manchoukuo. At the same time, the United States, by demanding Chungking to turn over to the Communist troops a part of the arms supplied under the Lend-Lease scheme, has been egging Chungking on into more effort in its fight against Japan.

The United States' ostensible scheme to facilitate the reconciliation between both regimes, to set up a unified inland front in China, does not come from unselfish motives. The United States wishes only to make a cat's-paw of both these regimes, without even the slightest concern for China's national unity or cessation of the internecine conflicts between the two regimes, knowing too well already perhaps that reconciliation is hopeless between the two regimes.

Henry Luce, editor of the American weekly Time, emphasized, however, in the November 9th number of his magazine that reconciliation between Chungking and Yenan will be more of a menace to the capitalistic United States, as it will mean that the Communist regime will replace Chungking. Hence he urged the maintenance of the status quo in the relations of Chungking and Yenan. This article indicates, in other words, that the policy of maintaining the status quo should be pursued because it would be more advantageous to the United States and that these two regimes should be played off against each other.

Reshuffle in Chungking Regime

Irritated by the present situation in the war against Japan, the United States brought pressure on the Chungking regime so that Ho Ying-chin has had to be discharged from his post as War Minister. Personnel changes were also carried out in the Executive Yuan and in a section of Chungking's Kuomintang party.

Ho Ying-chin had been War Minister in Chungking over ten years. He stood at the center of Chungking's military administration and headed the nationalistic elements. He is a graduate of the military staff College of Japan, and being one-hundred per cent a soldier, he enjoys popularity among the younger officers bred in the military academy of Whampoa. Though one of those who urge that Chungking's fight against Japan be carried out by relying on its own strength, he does not necessarily believe in continuing blind hostilities against Japan.

Herein lies the reason why he has been the butt of criticism of the United States, particularly in recent times. Besides, he maintains a very firm attitude against the Communists, having much in common in this respect with Chen Li-fu and Chen Kuo-fu. Little wonder then that even the mere sight of Ho Ying-chin is said to be disgusting to the Chinese Communists. The hatred for the Chinese Communists by the triumvirate of Ho Ying-chin, Chang Chun and the two Chens (Chen Li-fu and Chen Kuo-fu) is equalled by their antipathy toward the United States.

The Chiang Kai-shek regime proudly declared at the time of the dismissal of Stilwell: "In the event Chungking-American collaboration is to be sought by the United States by interfering with our internal politics such as the reorganization of our government, we shall in no wise be in a position to cooperate with her. We do not allow any foreign Power to meddle with our internal politics."

But Chungking gave way to the United States by dismissing Ho Ying-chin from the war ministership. Chen Cheng, the new War Minister, has at all times been known for his enthusiasm for the war against Japan. He has maintained a markedly friendly attitude toward the Communists for this reason, and occupies central importance in the group of those who are determined to carry out the war against Japan. The slogan, supported by him, to strive toward China's national development by resisting Japan, has also much in common with the Chinese Communists' drive for the unity of the whole country against Japan and for stretching the entire Chinese people's united front against Japan.

Giving in to the United States' demand, Chiang Kai-shek deprived Ho Ying-chin thus of his war portfolio. By this dismissal Chiang apparently sought to kill two birds with one stone, namely, he sought thereby to mollify also the Communists, who had been embarrassing him with the demand to organize a coalition government of Chungking and Yenan.

Chiang Kai-shek's regime is today like a chariot drawn by three horses, each pulling in different directions. One group is represented by pro-Americans such as T. V. Soong; another faction is headed by pro-Communists as Chen Cheng, and the third a camp by orthodox nationalists.

If Chiang Kai-shek should transfer his reins to the pro-Americans, who solely depends upon the United States, the foundation of the Chungking regime, which has been built on the basis of the nationalism of the Chinese people, will be sure to be shaken. If, on the contrary, he should throw his reins to Yenan, he would have to give up his Kuomintang Party. His political difficulties can thus well be perceived.

In the face of the glowing Oriental-consciousness in the Chinese people's minds in general, will it not be the shortest cut to the liberation of China from Anglo-American yoke if she proceeded solely on the course in harmony with the true East Asiatic interests?

It was no personal influence of Chiang Kai-shek's only that has defied Stilwell's designs to interfere with Chungking's internal politics and to degrade Chungking into a military slave of the United States. The strength of the undercurrent of Chinese nationalism must have been at work against America's designs. But, a full revelation of that nationalism is at the present time held actually in check by the existence of those elements within the Chungking government and the Yenan regime who advocate reliance upon foreign Powers.

Is the true liberation and independence of any people attainable by doing nothing but relying upon foreign help? Transcending the party considerations of Chungking and Chinese Communists, the general masses of China must sooner or later admit that China's independence will forever remain illusory as long as she depends upon foreign Powers.

If an undercurrent that avowedly wants to stick to China's own cause in defense of China's traditions and characteristics should gain ground within the regimes of Chungking and Yenan—and so will it certainly do eventually, just as even Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Communist Party, has had to profess loyalty to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's nationalistic principles the new American imperialism is doomed to be ordered out of China.

Let us emphasize once again that attempts at invoking foreign help from the United States, for a unified construction of a truly independent China, can bring about nothing but disillusion and disappointment. A truly new and vigorous and united China will come into being only if China reverts to herself again and begins to develop her own inherent strength.

KEY TO SOLUTION OF CHINA PROBLEM

Full Understanding Must Be Established Between Japan, China

By GAKU MATSUMOTO
Member of the House of Peers

III

I would like to reveal another interview I had with a young Chinese intellectual during my stay in Peking. Prompted by his patriotic feeling, this young Chinese left his home in Peking for Chungking in February, 1943, and he later studied at the University of Chengtu, Szechuan. During his stay in Chungking-ruled China, he had a rude disillusionment. The shameless and shocking deeds constantly committed by American officers in China against his countrymen, the corruption of the Chungking leaders and the depravity of university students so disappointed and depressed this unsophisticated young man that he made up his mind to desert the Chungking camp at the risk of his personal safety. After going through all sorts of dangers, privations and humiliation on the way, he returned to Peking in such a wretched state of mind that even his loving grandmother could not easily recognize him. I talked with this young man a week after his return to Peking, his father interpreting for me as he has a good command of the Japanese language. He struck me as an intelligent and promising youth. He told me that Chinese youths are in great anxiety. Whichever side may win the war, they foresee many difficulties for their country and they are consequently gravely apprehensive. They cannot trust the Chungking regime which is helpless under the Anglo-American yoke, but when they cannot find it in their hearts to befriend Japan in the existing circumstances. He showed himself perplexed as to how to secure the future of his country.

In reply, I stated my views to the following effect: "Such worries of young Chinese may not be altogether unreasonable, but the war which is now being fought is one the issue of which decides the fate of the world. It does, indeed, little credit to a nation of China's vast population with a very old history and excellent culture to be doing or thinking nothing beyond trusting its future to the country which may come off victorious. As it is, the young Chinese generation must be said to be lacking both in national consciousness and responsibility toward their nation at the present momentous juncture in the history of the world. To be straddling on the fence at the present moment can hardly be said to be an attitude befitting a great nation alive to its responsibility and possessing a high pride.

"Japan is not soliciting China's aid, nor is she seeking the way to easy-going peace. She is fighting singlehandedly and with set determination against the enemy with vast resources, confident of her final victory. If she wishes to join hands with China, it is by no means because she is in that cowardly mood of a man who turns to God in distress. It is because she is sincerely solicitous of China's future welfare. If China wants to be on the Anglo-American side, she is free to do so. It is nevertheless up to the young Chinese carefully to judge for themselves how the destiny of their own country can best be improved and who is China's true friend."

Full Understanding Necessary

How this Chinese youth will shape his course, the future alone can tell, but the fact remains that the young people of China are now at a loss to know how to act at the present fateful juncture.

Be as it may, we ought to do our best to understand China correctly. Taking the case of the price problem of China, for instance, have we not been advocating for China the financial and monetary policies framed on the Western pattern? How many of these who discuss China's economy are fully acquainted with the "poma" (account transfer) system in that country. I am afraid that very few have any good knowledge of it. Only when the important role which the "poma" (transfer) system plays in the economic structure of China is fully understood, can the mystery about the high prices in that country be solved.

China today is no longer under the rule of any single military warlord. She is no more represented by opium dens or eroticism than Japan is by Fujiyama or geisha girls. The Sino-Japanese tragedy arose from the fact that the two nations failed to understand each other. When they ought to have been acting in unison, they were acting separately and antagonistically.

What is most important is that each should put itself in the place of the other and understand each other thoroughly. When they make a fresh start with a good understanding established between them, many obstacles lying ahead may easily be overcome. Efforts must also be made to grasp the trend of public opinion in both countries a reflluted by the intellectual groups in each nation. In this way, I feel confident that true friendship can be established between Japan and China.

(End)

TIMES BOOK SHELF

The XXth Century

The November issue of The XXth Century, which has recently appeared on the bookstalls, presents an exceptionally varied and interesting fare. The leading article, written by Gunnar Myrdal, the outstanding Swedish economist after his return in the spring of 1944 from one of his many trips to the United States and dealing with the present state and future prospects of America's economics, provides a profusion of new facts and surprising news. The author, who makes no secret of his sympathies for America, is utterly convincing in his appraisal of the terrible economic difficulties America is heading for after this war.

"The Transcontinental Routes of Asia," old as well as new, are surveyed by Walter J. Kahler, who is well equipped to do so, having himself crossed the Asiatic continent by car and other overland means of travel from Arabia to China. The article is illustrated by photographs taken by the author in Iran, Afghanistan, India, Burma, Thailand, and China.

The 100th birthday of the philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche has occasioned Robert Schinzinger's absorbing study of Nietzsche's influence on 20th-century philosophy and life, proving that Nietzsche, although a true son of his 19th century, did not fully come into his own until our present age. Hubert Wilpert takes the reader to "Paradise of Plants" after first having explained that there could never have been a paradise. But his description of the regions of southeastern Tibet and western Szechwan and Yunnan, apparently the cradle of many of the plant species to be found today all over Asia as well as in Europe and North America, makes it sound like a true Garden of Eden.

Dr. Klaus Mehnert, the Editor of The XXth Century, has contributed two articles to this issue. The first is an expert discussion of Ambassador Davies' book Mission to Moscow, which has been a best-seller in all the Allied countries. His second contribution is a thrilling short biography of "Balboa," the Pacific Ocean from the west coast of America and whose turbulent life is an appropriate curtain-raiser to the hectic modern history of this ocean.

The variety of plays new and old produced in Germany during last season is limelighted in Christian Rettner's review of "The German Stage in 1944"; while B. Thomas in "Behind Soviet Production" analyses the various high-pressure methods employed by the Bolsheviks during the last two years to obtain the large production necessary for keeping the millions of men of the Red Army equipped and fed. The November issue of The XXth Century also contains its popular regular features such as "The March of War," "World Press Digest," and a well-written short story which has its scene on the Dalmatian coast.